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MOSCOW SAID TO NAME SOLOVYEV AMBASSADOR

OW100257 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has picked Nikolay Solovyev, a career diplomat, as ambassador to Japan to succeed Petr Abrasimov, Japanese Government sources said Thursday. Moscow has already sought the Japanese Government's agreement to Solovyev's appointment, which Tokyo is expected to give soon, according to the sources.

Solovyev, 54, is chief of the Foreign Ministry's Second Far East Division, and is known as an expert on Japanese affairs. It is not known when he will take his Tokyo post, but some sources predict that he will come shortly after a planned visit by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to the Soviet Union in late May.

Solovyev, who has worked at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, was last here in January as head of an advance team for the Japan visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Diplomatic sources described Solovyev as a business-minded diplomat, compared with his three immediate successors, including Abrasimov, who were all Central Committee members of the Communist Party.

HATA LEAVES TOKYO FOR MOSCOW FISHERY TALKS

OW080511 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 KYODO -- Tsutomu Hata, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, left for Moscow Tuesday on a mission to break the deadlock in Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations. Government officials said Hata will meet with Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev to discuss ways to bring negotiations to an early conclusion.

Japan and the Soviet Union began the negotiations, designed to set terms and conditions for their fishing operations in each other's 200-mile economic zones, in the Soviet capital in December. The talks have since been suspended twice and were reopened March 17. But the resumed talks are currently at a virtual standstill with both sides remaining far apart, the officials said.

CHINA AGREES TO REDUCTION IN OIL PRICES

HK100544 Hong Kong AFP in English 0528 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 (AFP) -- China has agreed to a nearly one-third reduction in the price of its oil sold to Japan, industry sources here said Thursday. They said that Japan would pay no more than 17.58 dollars a barrel for Chinese oil delivered from January to March, down from the 25.95 dollars paid in the previous three months.

Japan's purchase price for Chinese crude is fixed by the two countries every three months, using as its benchmark the oil produced in Daqing, northeastern China.

Tokyo has a five-year agreement with Beijing to buy 8.8 million to 9.3 million tonnes annually starting this year. The sharp cut accepted by Beijing still leaves the price of Chinese crude well above the going rate on the international markets. But it should increase the pressure on Indonesia, another major supplier of oil to Japanese electric power plants, industry sources said.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY PUMP-PRIMING PACKAGE ADOPTED

0W080215 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 KYODO -- The government Tuesday adopted a package of pump-priming measures featuring the refunding of importers' exchange gains, in a bid to mitigate the adverse effects of the yen's appreciation on the domestic economy.

The government expects that the seven-point package adopted at a meeting of economic ministers will help expand the nation's economy and bring "favorable effects" for the global economy. The package comes as Japan is under pressure from business circles to reflate an economy suffering from a substantial drop in export earnings due to the yen's upswing against the dollar.

Along with the passing on to consumers of windfall importers' profits from the yen's upsurge, the package calls for "flexible" management of monetary policy, an advance in spending plans for the public works projects, urban redevelopment through deregulation, promotion of housing construction and private-sector capital investment, relief measures for depressed small enterprises and further contributions to international society.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is expected to use the package and a similar report submitted to him Monday by his personal advisory group to appease the United States and other major trading partners, who are denouncing trade imbalances in favor of Japan. U.S. statistics put the U.S. trade deficit with Japan at 49.7 billion dollars in 1985.

Nakasone will explain the measures to U.S. President Ronald Reagan when he makes a three-day visit to Washington beginning Saturday, and to the leaders of six industrial democracies at the forthcoming Tokyo summit in May. The package was drawn up under a government which feels that the pace of production stays on a "weak note," said officials of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA).

They said the package is designed to minimize the negative effects of the yen's appreciation and serve as a stopgap measure until the merits of the change in the exchange rate have time to appear. "The demerits of the yen's upswing usually come earlier than its merits," said one EPA official. The officials, however, declined to speculate how effective these measures would be in spurring the economy.

When the government announced similar pump-priming measures in the past, the EPA released estimates as to how much the Gross National Product (GNP) would be pushed up and how much domestic demand would be created. Notable about the latest measures was the refunding of windfall profits importers earn from the yen's appreciation and falling crude oil prices. The refunds total about 1 trillion yen.

Economic ministers agreed that the nation's nine major electric power companies and three gas firms will gradually reduce utility rates starting in June. The government also announced measures related to the exchange issue, including discount sales of imported beef and price inspections of 37 imported items such as whiskey and tuna aimed at inducing price cuts. The package said the Bank of Japan will continue to follow a "flexible" monetary policy, leaving room for another cut in the official discount rate.

The central bank has twice this year trimmed the rate it charges on loans to commercial banks by 0.5 percentage points, bringing it down to 4 percent per annum.

Economic ministers also agreed that the record level of public works spending budgeted for fiscal 1986 needs to be concentrated in the first half (April-September) of the year. The pace of disbursement was not specified at the meeting but sources said the government will try to close contracts for about 78 percent of the budget in the first half. In fiscal 1982, a record 77.2 percent of the public works budget was thus allocated in the first half.

Housing construction and private-sector investment in plant and equipment will be promoted mainly through a cut in the interest rates on public housing loans to individuals, along with increased and advanced capital investment by utility companies and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

Referring to relief measures for small and medium-size enterprises hard hit by the yen's advance against the dollar, the government decided to reduce their financial burden by lowering interest rates on special loans to them. The government will also instruct small enterprises to change their lines of business to cope with current economic difficulties.

On Japan's contribution to the international community, the government added a broadly-worded paragraph at the end of the package, saying that Japan should pay due consideration to the economic difficulties faced by developing countries.

Business Leaders Comment

0W080921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 KYODO -- Japanese business leaders welcomed the package of pump-priming measures announced by the government Tuesday, saying it will make a good contribution to achieving the official economic growth target of 4 percent for fiscal 1986. The announcement of the package was a "timely" action helping improve psychology of many exporters hit hard by the yen's steep appreciation, said Bunpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren).

Noboru Gotoh, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said the combination of various measures envisaged in the package will have a "considerable effect" on Japan's economic growth, contributing to meeting the 4 percent growth goal for the current fiscal year ending next March. The plan in the package to refund windfall profits from the higher yen and lower oil prices to consumers "meets the desire of many people," said Yoshihiro Inayama, Chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Takashi Ishihara, head of the Keizai Doyukai (Japan Committee for Economic Development), expressed the hope that prices of imported goods will be reduced as early as possible so that Japanese workers can really feel their wages have risen when internationally compared.

Otsuki voiced support for deregulation proposed in the package to encourage housing construction but he urged a "sweeping review" of land policy to ensure the efficiency of the measure.

Echoing his view, Gotoh called for measures to prevent land prices from soaring.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS ROK-U.S. SECURITY MEETING

SK100238 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 9 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 April commentary: "War Servant's Way of Thinking"]

[Text] Recently, at the meeting of the National Assembly Defense Committee, the so-called puppet defense minister babbled that the 18th U.S.-South Korean Security Consultative Meeting held early this month was successful. He said that the so-called consultative meeting, by pledging U.S. support, had given a warning to the North and a feeling of relief to the South Korean people.

As has been made known, the 18th Security Consultative Meeting was a thoroughly aggressive and antinational war huddle. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets raved about someone else's southward invasion on the occasion of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games. On the pretext of hosting the international sports events successfully, they have decided to frantically increase war preparations. They have decided to further intensify war exercises such as "Team Spirit," to extensively stockpile war material, and deploy anew modern military equipment and even chemical weapons during the period from now until 1988. The U.S. imperialists even said that South Korean security will be continuously guaranteed under the nuclear umbrella, thus threatening us with nuclear weapons.

After shamefully begging for the prolonged presence of the aggression forces and their military support and after even conspiring with the masters to impose nuclear catastrophe on their compatriots, they are now raving as if they had performed a feat. These wretches are indeed a group of traitors who have no spirit of the nation, and are dirty war servants pulling the U.S. imperialists' chariot of nuclear war. The puppets are babbling about a so-called warning. However, we are only filled with indignation at once again realizing the antinational nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, seeking only confrontation, and the policy of war seen in the behavior of the puppets. We are only increasing our vigilance with regard to the reckless playing with fire.

The head of the puppet military circles said that the Security Consultative Meeting had given a feeling of relief to the South Korean people. This is also outrageous. On the pretext of the bogus threat of southward invasion, the Security Consultative Meeting has taken a step for military buildup. This is for the purpose of increasing war preparations to invade the North and threatening and blackmailing the South Korean people who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle. But they still talk about the feeling of relief. How shameless this is!

The South Korean people are bitterly opposing the U.S. imperialist aggressors' introduction of new mass-destruction weapons and military equipment into South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons are already deployed, and their war exercises. In opposition to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's creeping into South Korea for the criminal huddle to provoke a nuclear war, the people rose up in a popular struggle. This is proof. The puppets must not make nonsensical remarks. After receiving the masters' pledge of protection, the puppet are bragging as though a lifeline had been provided to them. What wretches they are!

History is decided by people. Today, the South Korean people are turning out in a decisive struggle, while shouting for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military dictatorship. The lesson of history is that guns and bayonets and even nuclear weapons cannot extricate the puppets from their miserable destiny. The end of the pro-U.S. dictatorial Marcos regime in the Philippines also shows this. The comfort and ease of the traitors will not last long.

YANG HYONG-SOP OPENS 5TH SESSION OF 7TH SPA

SK800446 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Seventh SPA opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the morning of 7 April. The session is being held under the circumstances in which struggle is being vigorously waged to uphold the militant tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his New Year's address and at the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee and to realize an epochal turn in socialist construction, and the international solidarity with our people's just struggle to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully is being strengthened with each passing day.

SPA deputies were present at the session. Present at the session as observers were responsible functionaries of the party and power organs, working organizations, and administrative and economic organizations, as well as KPA generals; responsible functionaries of the scientific, educational, cultural, art, health, publication, and news media sectors; managers of various complexes; and members of the various delegations and [word indistinct] groups of Chongnyon now on visits to the fatherland. Diplomatic representatives of the foreign countries in our country were invited to the session. [applause; shouts]

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, entered the platform. [applause; shouts]

The members of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau entered the platform. [applause; shouts]

The members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, the secretaries of the party Central Committee, the members of the Central People's Committee, the vice premiers of the State Administration Council, and the members of the SPA Standing Committee entered the platform.

The chairman and vice chairmen of the SPA were seated in the seats of the chairman and vice chairmen.

Chairman Yang Hyong-sop delivered an opening speech:

[Begin recording] Comrade deputies: Today, we are holding the Fifth Session of the Seventh SPA under circumstances in which all working people of the country are bringing about new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction by upholding the decision of the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th WPK Central Committee.

During the period since the fourth Session of the Seventh SPA, great progress has been made in our people's revolutionary struggle and in socialist construction. [applause]

With lofty revolutionary pride and self-confidence for bringing about the changes of the century and winning brilliant successes under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, our people magnificently celebrated the 40th and anniversaries of the fatherland liberation and the founding of the party, and vigorously displayed the invincible might of our revolutionary ranks firmly united around the party and the leader as well as the superiority of the socialist system of our country. [applause]

Last year, the heroic working class and all working people boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader vigorously accelerated socialist economic construction by upholding the militant appeal of the party. By so doing, they increased production, built numerous great monumental structures, and further strengthened the revolutionary base of the Republic with the new successes in socialist construction. [applause]

Thanks to the correct foreign policy and active diplomatic activities of our party and the government of the Republic, friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, and many other countries of the world developed to a new high stage last year, and the international solidarity with our people's cause of the fatherland's reunification was further strengthened. [applause]

At present, by holding the banner of the chuche idea aloft and by firmly uniting around the party and the leader, our people are vigorously struggling to successfully attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

This SPA session, which is being held precisely under these circumstances, will further encourage our people's struggle to accelerate the cause of the chuche idea in society and the reunification of the fatherland by discussing important matters concerning socialist construction and the promotion of the people's welfare through the active participation of all comrade deputies. [applause]

I declare the Fifth Session of the Seventh SPA open because a quorum of the session has been attained in accordance with Article 78 of the socialist Constitution of the DPRK. [applause] [end recording]

Yi Chong-ok Reports on Environment

SK081100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Report by DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok on adopting the DPRK Law on Protection of the Environment, at the opening of the Fifth Session of the Seventh SPA on 7 April in Pyongyang -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies: Today the SPA will adopt the DPRK Law on Protection of the Environment, which has great significance in further improving the nation's environment and in further promoting the worker's welfare in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's initiative.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a new law on protection of the environment enacted and had a draft of this law completed so that the successes won in the domain of environmental protection in the past would be given a legal basis and the work of environmental protection be pushed ahead more vigorously in accordance with the demand of the developing reality. [applause]

At a time when socialist construction is being vigorously carried out under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- the enactment of a new law on protection of the environment will be another important event in the revolutionary struggle of our people, who effected brilliant achievements under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This will also be an important occasion for further demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system by reforming the natural environment and the environment of daily life in accordance with the demand of chuche, and for expediting the final victory of our revolutionary cause. [applause]

The law on protection of the environment which will be adopted this time is a basic law on environmental protection fully reflecting the policies of the WPK and the government of the Republic with regard to protection of the environment. It is a programmatic guideline that clearly indicates the path to more smoothly ensuring an independent and creative environment of life for the working masses, the masters of nature and society. [applause]

Comrade deputies, nature and the environment of life are one of the basic conditions indispensable to the existence and development of mankind. Only when men dominate and advantageously reform the environment, as the masters of the environment, can they successfully pioneer their life and destiny.

The struggle to protect and reform the environment is a lofty and rewarding work for men, who are the most valuable and mighty beings in the world, to fully enjoy an independent and creative life. This struggle is an important work which the party and the state of the working class should permanently adhere to in the entire course of building socialism and communism.

With a deep insight into the significance and importance of the issue of protecting the environment in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the unique idea and theory that comprehensively elucidated various principles and methods to free the masses from various environmental restrictions on the basis of the immortal chuche idea and to guarantee for them an independent and creative environment of life.

Thus, he put forth our country's popular and revolutionary policy on protection of the environment, embodying such principles and methods. [applause]

What is important, above all, in the policy of protection of the environment, which the great leader comrade Kim Il-song elucidated and the WPK and the government of the Republic are consistently adhering to, is the protection of the labor and life of the people by preventing pollution of the labor and life of the people by preventing pollution in advance, and the promotion of the people's health.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party's intention is to make our country free of pollution and to enable our people to live without pollution. Pollution is not merely a natural phenomenon but a social phenomenon taking place in accordance with the nature of the social system and the policy of the state.

Unlike capitalist society, where the environment of men's life is used by the capitalists as a means for maximum exploitation and pursuance of their interests, and where pollution has become a chronic tumor within society, the socialist system of our country, where the people have become the masters of the nation and everything serves the working masses, is one in which preventing the contamination of the environment and checking pollution in advance have become an important mission in the nation's activities and a priority principle in the work of protecting the environment.

In accordance with the principle of paying primary attention to preventing pollution in industrial construction, the government of the Republic designated the industrial zones and residential areas by rationally distributing them so that the environment would not be damaged and destroyed and a bad influence would not be exerted on the life of the residents. It has taken various steps to prevent pollution in advance, including thorough installment of facilities for prevention of contamination, giving this priority over production, and constant improvement of such facilities.

All the policies and measures taken by the government of the Republic to prevent pollution in advance show that the policy of our country with regard to protection of the environment put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most popular policy that takes the human being as the most valuable being and that truly ensures the welfare of the human being in a substantive manner. [applause]

Proper preservation and creation of the natural environment to ensure its advantageous use for men's life, together with advance prevention of pollution, are one of the important policies our country is firmly adhering to for protection of the environment. Only when we properly preserve and create the natural environment can we promote the workers' health and smoothly ensure their work, as well as cultural life.

The government of the Republic restored the nation's natural environment, which was cruelly destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the past. It preserved the elegance of nature by designating various districts for environmental protection and more beautifully organized the natural environment through the pan-national great nature-remaking work and the mass work for creation of the environment. Thus, it paid great attention to the work of realizing an abundant environment of life.

The policies and lines of the WPK and the government of the Republic with regard to proper preservation and creation of the natural environment are advanced and revolutionary policies that enable us to constantly increase the wealth of the nation, to realize better living conditions for the people, and even to turn over to future generations a beautiful and rich paradise. [applause]

Strengthening the work of guiding and managing the protection of the environment by the nation is the basic method for successfully resolving all problems arising in protection and construction of the environment.

The government of the Republic included the work of protecting the environment in the general plan for national land construction as an important element and put forth policies for organizing, guiding, and supervising this work by the nation in a unified manner in accordance with the monolithic environment management system. The government of the Republic also put forth the policy for carrying out the work of protecting the environment as a movement encompassing all the masses.

Such policies by the government of the Republic are scientific policies that fully accord with the characteristics of the work of protecting the environment, which not only encompasses the entire area of the country and all the sectors of the national economy, but also demands enormous material and technological means. They are also the most just policies, as they are based on the inherent superiority of our country's socialist system and on inexhaustible potential. [applause]

Indeed, the policy of the government of the Republic and the WPK for the protection of the environment, an embodiment of true people's politics which always treat the popular masses with respect, value them, and subject everything to making them happy, is an encyclopedic policy which has given a full answer to all questions arising in improving and changing nature and the living conditions, ranging from the protection of the environment to the construction and management of it. [applause]

Not only has the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song most correctly elucidated a policy of protecting the environment, but he has also led the struggle of implementing the policy at every period and every stage of the development of the revolution.

Regarding the question of protecting the environment as one of the important questions closely related to the struggle for social liberation of the popular masses who were oppressed and maltreated, from the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade educated the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and people with ardent patriotism so as to make them value even a single tree and rounded a grand plan to build a people's happy home with clear water and clean air on the land of the liberated fatherland. [applause]

Basing himself on the plan he set during the days of bloody battles against the Japanese, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a revolutionary policy designed to primarily sweep away the consequences of Japanese imperialist colonial rule in the sector of protecting the environment shortly after national liberation and brilliantly realized it. He thus opened a broad path capable of preserving the environment in the nation in a superb way. [applause]

Even during the time that followed national liberation, when a ton of metal was so valuable, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took a revolutionary measure of blasting away in a bold way the (?main) blast furnace at the Songjin Steel Works in order to sweep away the consequences of the murderous colonial industries and of closing down mines that polluted the river or damaged the natural landscape. By initiating the work of repairing Potong River and the work of laying pipes for supplying water from the top of Mt Munsu, he has raised the first fire signal of the work of nature remolding in our country. [applause]

Even during the fierce and arduous days of battle fire, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a firm conviction in the victory of the war, unfurled a grand blueprint for fundamentally changing the national environment and took various revolutionary measures to restore the natural environment, which has been harshly destroyed by the war. [applause]

During the postwar period of socialist revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a wise policy of eliminating all forms of backwardness in the timeworn social and environmental sectors and of turning everything in the country into a socialist paradise by making the living environment much more beautiful and rich, along with waging the struggle to rehabilitate the devastated people's economy and to build modern industry and a developed rural economy. While traversing tens of thousands of miles to give on-the-spot guidance, he energetically led the work of implementing this policy. [applause]

While firmly abiding by the principle of preventing pollution in the building industry, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has helped build, in a full-fledged manner, modern plants and industrial districts throughout the country and to carry out, in a full-fledged manner, the work of remodeling nature, such as irrigation and afforestation work. He has also helped energetically forge ahead with the work of protecting the living environment by establishing a system for the state and national conservation of national resources.

Saying that we should never neglect the struggle to prevent pollution on the pretext of no pollution in our country following the attainment of socialist industrialization, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taken all possible measures for preventing even the slightest pollution by separately forming modern and large industrial districts and residential areas, by spending a huge sum of funds, and by using sophisticated scientific and technological means and equipment.

Regarding the work of successfully maintaining the people's living environment to meet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's intent as an important part of the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea, our party has set forth the revolutionary policy for remodeling all living environments in the country in accordance with the requirements of chuche, and it has wisely let all the work of implementing this policy. [applause]

Our party has helped bring about a new turn in the struggle to reform the living environments by boldly carrying out the work of protecting living environments and by vigorously forging ahead with the struggle to meet the requirements for chuche-orientation, scientization, and modernization in the work of protecting the living environment. [applause]

The proud results attained in socialist construction and in the work of protecting living environments in our country are the precious fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and our party's energetic struggle. [applause]

The chuche-type policy for protecting living environments set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained brilliant results as a result of the implementation of this policy in our people's daily life as a whole, and its justness and vitality has been fully demonstrated through practical activities. The great success attained in the past in the sector of protecting living environments is, above all, represented in the fact that our people have lived in high-level cultural and sanitary living environments without knowing pollution.

Correctly resolving the problem of pollution poses the most important question in correctly protecting and maintaining living environments. The work of protecting living environments and the degree of advancement in living environments in individual countries are primarily assessed by the problem of pollution.

In general, people say that the history of industrialization is the history of pollution. Our country has achieved industrialization without pollution and has built modern industry as we see today as a result of the fact that, since the initial stage of the work of building a new society, the government has paid primary attention to preventing pollution under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and that prescient measures have been taken in this regard. [applause]

In our country, giving priority to measures for preventing environmental pollution constitutes an iron rule in all sectors of production and construction, and all facilities have been established to the maximum to prevent environmental pollution. In our country, devices designed to absorb gas and dust -- devices designed to prevent air pollution -- and purification facilities designed to prevent water pollution have been established in large-scale and centrally controlled industrial enterprises, which may produce much poisonous substances, and at small local plants. In addition to this, filter devices designed to eliminate bad odors and purifying and recovering facilities designed to dispose foul and waste water have been established even in residential areas as well as in public buildings and facilities.

At the same time, as seen in the construction of South Chongjin, Sintanchor, Anju district, Wando district, Nampo, industrial districts and residential areas are separated from each other in our country; cities are built not in a large size but in a proper size, and plants, enterprises, and cities are harmoniously distributed in all areas, including plains and mountainous areas. Measures of protecting the living environment from contaminated substances have been thoroughly taken in our country, and the work of successfully conserving and positively developing the natural environment to help the people increase their health and lead a cultural and emotional life has been carried out briskly.

In our country many natural environmental protection districts have been set up. In these districts, animals and plants and configuration of the ground, climate, and other natural conditions are preserved in their original staus, and scenic spots, natural monuments, and historic remains are well managed without damage, thus providing the people with better circumstances for cultural and emotional life.

In particular, by vigorously waging such nature remaking projects as the construction of Nampo lock gate in our country, reservoirs and artificial lakes have been built in many areas, modern lock gates and dikes have been constructed on the rivers and streams; forests for scenic beauty and shelter belts have been created in the surroundings of cities and villages, along the roads and railways, on the banks of lakes and rivers and on the seaside; and many gardens and green belts have been laid between plants and plants, between plants and residential quarters, and in various parts of cities. Thus, a radical change has been brought about in the natural scenery and living environment of the people.

The rapid development in the environmental protection work in our country is clearly seen in the fact that the hygienic standards for air, water, and soil -- which are the basic norms of environmental protection -- have reached advanced world levels.

The (?clearness) of the air in all areas, including Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, has been completely guaranteed, and the quality of water in rivers, streams, and sea in our country meet basic standards.

The level of sulphur dioxide gas, a material polluting the air, in Pyongyang is one-fifteenth of the international tolerance limit, and the level for carbon monoxide is far less than the international tolerance limit. The content of oxygen in water of the Taedong River flowing through the heart of the capital is very high -- 8.3 mg per liter. The biological and chemical oxygen requirement amount is 1.36 mg per liter, which is far less than the international tolerance limit.

As the environmental protection measures have been thoroughly taken and the qualitative level of these measures has been extraordinarily enhanced in our country today, the look of mountains and rivers have changed radically in only scores of years, and a great change has been made in people's health, their average life span in particular.

In our country today, all diseases, including various contagious diseases, which prevailed so widely before the country's liberation, have been completely eliminated, and the average lifespan of people has reached 74 years, 36 years longer than that before liberation. [applause]

Indeed, in our country today, a paradise of eternal life, which our ancestors had thought only a dream, has emerged in reality, and a paradise of the people devoid of air pollution and cities devoid of air pollution have been built. [applause]

Another success made in the protection of the environment in the past period is that all work for the betterment of the environment has been firmly concerted into an undertaking of the masses, and solid independent material and technical foundations have been laid for the protection of the environment.

Thanks to vigorous education on the chuche idea, party policy, and socialist patriotism under the wise leadership of the party, the attitude befitting the master toward the environmental protection work has been firmly established among functionar'es and the working people, and the spirit of creativity and initiative is being highly demonstrated among them. Along with this, the whole country is now seething with the rewarding work of creating and building clean and civilized circumstances for the life of people.

A tree planting month, sanitation month, and city beautification month have been often established under the sponsorship of the state. Plants and enterprises have vigorously waged the struggle to build their facilities culturally and sanitarily. Juveniles and students have waged environmental protection work in their districts by organizing honor guard units for protecting the environment in their hometowns. Thus, the work of improving the natural and life environment has been vigorously organized and implemented as a massive movement throughout the country.

Along with this, in our country state investment in environmental protection work has increased every year, and various modern environmental measuring apparatuses, pollution protection devices, numerous environmental protection facilities, and nature-remaking facilities are being produced in large quantities thanks to our self-reliant industries and chuche-oriented science and technology.

The science concerning environmental protection has developed, various types of environmental protection research institutes have been organized, and several [word indistinct] environmental observation stations and environmental analysis stations in different fields have been established in the country. Thus, our country today has successfully resolved all scientific and technological problems arising in environmental protection work with our own efforts.

At a time when many countries in the world are faced with a pollution crisis, one of the three major crises, our people are living happily in cultural and sanitary circumstances even without knowing the word pollution. This is the result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has propounded the chuche-oriented environmental protection ideology and has exerted all efforts for its realization. It is also the noble fruition of the infinite love and care of the respected and beloved leader, who has devoted his life for the people's happiness. [applause]

The epochal changes in the reality of our country and in our people's lives in the past not only clearly prove the correctness of the chuche-oriented environmental protection policy of the WPK, but also clearly prove the extraordinary superiority of socialism over capitalism. [applause]

Today when a people's paradise, a better place in which to live, where there is no pollution, has been built in the northern half of the Republic, in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, which is linked with the northern half of the Republic by a single territorial stratum, the natural environment has been devastated and people are suffering from pollution diseases.

South Korea has been turned into the most seriously polluted area in the world because of the antipopular policy of the U.S. imperialists and the successive puppet rulers of South Korea.

According to the reports of South Korean publications and news reports alone, the atmosphere in Seoul is imposing serious disaster upon citizens and has been polluted so seriously that even foreign marathon runners who participated in an international marathon in Seoul complained, attributing their failure in establishing expected records in the game to smoke and gas in Seoul.

The Han River is very dirty and has been polluted with such poisonous materials as mercury and platinum. Because of this, it has been reported that most foreigners in Seoul do not drink the piped water in Seoul.

Because of the poisonous smoke and waste water produced from the pollution industrial plants, not only Seoul but also all mountains, fields, rivers, and seas in South Korea have been seriously contaminated, and trees and fish and other animals and plants are diminishing.

As many as 257 kinds of animals and plants are facing the danger of extinction, and the South Sea, which used to be famous for its beautiful scenery and rich marine resources, has been turned into the sea of death where living things cannot exist. This fact alone fully shows the seriousness of the pollution in South Korea resulted by the reactionary maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Today South Korea has become a desert of democracy where the people's political rights and freedom have been completely obliterated. At the same time, it has become the most seriously polluted place where even the possibilities of the survival of the living things are diminishing.

In contrast with the grim reality of the heavily polluted capitalist countries, the whole area of our country has become a beautiful grand park. This magnificent look of our fatherland clearly shows the correctness of the policy of the protection of the environment sought by the government of the Republic, and the preciousness and glory of the achievements won by our people. [applause]

Adopting a new law on the protection of the environment today is an important historical step in establishing by law and further strengthening the achievements and successes which our people have won in the protection of the environment through the long arduous but rewarding struggle under the leadership of our party. [applause]

Adopting the new law on the protection of the environment this time is even more important, because of the need to completely emancipate our people from the yoke of the environment and to settle the question of the protection of the environment, in addition to the consolidation of the achievements in the protection of the environment by law, in conformity with the reality in which the struggle for the chuche-ideal in society is deepening and developing.

The natural and living environments for the people should be constantly improved, as the people's demand and aspiration for independence grow. Today, in our country the scale of industry and all other sectors of the people's economy are expanding incomparably and the infrastructure of the economy is being drastically improved in a more modern way. This reality presents the task of correspondingly providing cultured and hygienic high-quality environment. We must vigorously accelerate chuche, modernization, and scientization in the protection of the environment. By doing so, we must solve the problems arising from the work improving the environment by our own efforts in accordance with our situation, and must further modernize the natural and living environments with the successes of the new science and technology.

Meanwhile in our country, as the people's material and cultural living improves systematically and drastically, their demand for the natural and living environments also grows. The work of protecting the environment should be actively increased in accordance with the developing situation. Only then can independent and creative living environments be provided for the people through the acceleration of the cause of chuche in society.

Presently, the protection of the environment cannot be separated from the question of protecting mankind and the living environment of mankind from the catastrophic danger of the nuclear war provocations by the imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Eliminating the danger of nuclear war and defending peace are a solemn task presented by the present era, and are the unanimous aspiration of mankind.

All the civilizations of mankind and the environmental civilizations established through the long struggle which the masses of the working people have waged to achieve their independence are presently facing a serious danger, due to the reckless nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the United States and other imperialists.

The destruction of the environment by a nuclear war cannot even be compared with the destruction of the environment by pollution in its scope, intensity, and consequences. The use of nuclear weapons will completely extinguish all living things, destroy all buildings and facilities, and contaminate and devastate all natural environments. Its aftermath will last long.

The nuclear atrocity which the U.S. imperialists committed during World War II was an atrocious challenge to the civilization of mankind and the cause of the world peace. Thus, it left a most shameful blot in the disgraceful history of the imperialists.

Today, the U.S. imperialists have produced numerous nuclear weapons whose destructive power cannot even be compared with the ones used during World War II. They are threatening mankind by deploying these nuclear weapons everywhere in the world.

Rescuing the destiny of mankind from the danger of thermonuclear war by the imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialists, and preventing the destruction of the environment are an urgent matter facing mankind in the struggle for the protection of the environment.

Today, the place where the greatest danger of nuclear war looms is the Korean peninsula. South Korea, where heinous neutron bombs, some 1,000 nuclear weapons, and all kinds of chemical weapons are densely deployed has become the U.S. imperialists' nuclear forward base, and the Korean peninsula has become the most dangerous place where a nuclear war may break out at any moment.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets stage like annual events is a nuclear test war against the northern half of the Republic. The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise being staged with the mobilization of the great number of troops numbering some 200,000 is making the Korean situation extremely tense.

Opposing the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers on the Korean peninsula and protecting mankind and the living environment of mankind from its danger are a unanimous demand of our people and the peoples of the world. The adoption of the DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment is an important step which has correctly reflected precisely such a demand of the era and the aspirations of the people.
[applause]

Comrade deputies: The DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment is a chuche-oriented code of laws which has embodied the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea of the preservation of the environment and the WPK policy of the preservation of the environment, and is a unique code of laws illuminating the correct path to the solution of the question of preserving the environment. [applause]

The law on the protection of the environment being adopted this time comprehensively defines the objective, content, principles, and methods of the work to preserve the environment under socialism.

The law on the protection of the environment defines as the basic objective of this work to protect the environment in order to guarantee the independent and creative lives for the masses of people. It clearly defines the basic objective of the work to protect the environment with the masses of the people in the center. By doing so, it clearly elucidates the objective of the general task of the state for the protection of the environment. [applause]

In addition, the law on the protection of the environment comprehensively defines the basic principle of the protection of the environment, such as the prevention of pollution. These definitions by law show the basic course and guiding principle for the protection of the environment and provide the guarantee of law to make the state seek to preserve the environment invariably and successfully. [applause]

In particular, the law on the protection of the environment solemnly declares the firm struggle to oppose the destruction and contamination of the environment of the country by the development, testing and use of nuclear and chemical weapons on the Korean peninsula and in its surrounding areas. By doing so, it shows the firm stand of the WPK and the government of the Republic to oppose the nuclear and chemical war provocation maneuvers of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, and to defend the independence of the country in protecting the environment. [applause]

The law on the protection of the environment defines its basic contents as the work to protect the environment to properly preserve and maintain the natural environment and to prevent the contamination of the environment. The law on the protection of the environment comprehensively defines the tasks and methods to properly protect and maintain the environment for the promotion of the people's health as well as for their cultural and artistic lives and to prevent the contamination of the environment, such as the air, water, soil, and living things. By doing so, it firmly guarantees the cultural and hygienic living environment and working conditions for the people, the elimination of the causes of diseases, and the protection of the people's lives and the promotion of their health. [applause]

Environmental protection work is a state management activity for defending and implementing the environmental protection policy of the WPK. The new environmental protection law provides a legal weapon -- stipulating the methods for systematically establishing the state's uniform system of environmental protection work and for establishing the order of the environmental protection and management -- for environmental protection managerial organizations to enhance their functions and roles to that they can continuously improve and strengthen environmental protection work.

The DPRK Environmental Protection Law is the model of a divisional law on environmental protection in terms of its characteristics and content as well as in terms of the scope and depth of its regulations, and it is a new basic statute that pioneers a new frontier for environmental protection. [applause]

The new environmental protection law is a most people-oriented law which comprehensively reflects our people's aspirations for the independent and creative life environment and firmly guarantees its realizations. It is a most advanced and revolutionary law which shows the way not only to merely preserve the natural environment but also to actively remake and reform it. [applause]

The adoption of the environmental protection law will enable all our workers to vigorously and fully demonstrate their creative wisdom and talent in the struggle for modeling the entire society on the chuche idea, with the high pride and self-confidence of [word indistinct] in a people's paradise on earth free from pollution. [applause]

The historical step of legislating and proclaiming to the entire world the people-oriented environmental protection policy of the WPK and the government of the Republic at this SPA will cause a great revolutionary impact on the South Korean people suffering from pollution, greatly encourage the world's revolutionary people in the struggle for building a new system and a new society, and will deal a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique maneuvering to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. [applause]

Comrade deputies: It is the sacred duty of our people to thoroughly implement the new environmental protection law. When all organizations, enterprises, social cooperative organizations, and members of the community accurately adhere to the principles and requirements of the environmental protection law and thoroughly implement it, the environmental protection policy of the government of the Republic will be brilliantly realized and the living environment of our people will be further improved.

Government organizations at all levels and the environmental protection managerial organizations should extensively explain to the people the revolutionary nature, superiority, contents, and requirements of the environmental protection law so that they can observe the environmental protection law with self-awareness and with high law-abiding spirit.

At the same time, they should see to it that the regulations and bylaws for the accurate implementation of the environmental protection law are provided anew, that all organizations, enterprises, social cooperative organizations, and members of the community work and live as required by the environmental protection law, and that the work of inspection and supervision is strengthened so that any tilting arising in the course of implementing the law can be rectified in time.

The functionaries of government organizations at all levels and of the environmental protection managerial organizations should systematically establish the environmental protecting work system in conformity with the demands of the development of reality, improve the managerial work for environmental protection, intensify the indoctrination in socialist patriotism among the workers, and vigorously conduct the work of keeping the homeland in good condition as the work of the entire society, thereby ensuring that the natural and environmental living conditions are maintained in better shape in conformity with the requirements of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea and that socialist construction is vigorously accelerated.

We should thoroughly implement the environmental protection law and brilliantly carry out the independent environmental protection idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the environmental protection policy of the WPK -- the embodiment of this idea -- so that we can accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the historical cause of the reunification of the country. [applause] [end recording]

Chong Chun-ki Address

SK100252 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Discussion of the first agenda item on adopting the DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment was held in the afternoon of the 1st day session of the Fifth Session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK. Deputy Chong Chun-ki spoke first at the session.

[Begin recording] [applause] Comrade deputies, adopting the DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment at this SPA session during the period when, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party, the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is being powerfully accelerated, is another important event with great significance in the lives of our people.

The DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment, personally initiated and provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a chuche-oriented program for protecting the environment that gives comprehensive answers to all questions arising in protecting the environment -- the environment of life -- and is a socialist law on protecting the environment that clearly indicates the road to smoothly guarantee an environment in which the popular working masses can enjoy an independent and creative life.

I propose that this original draft be adopted as is, recognizing that this law on the protection of the environment is the most people-minded and revolutionary law on the protection of the environment that guarantees a more civilized and sanitary environment of life and working conditions for our people and ensures the prosperity and thriving of the country and the vigorous acceleration of socialist and communist construction. [applause]

Comrade deputies, just like our Republic's laws that adopt the great chuche idea as a guiding compass in state activities, the DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment to be adopted this time becomes the most people-minded and revolutionary law on the protection of the environment because it comprehensively embodies the demands of the chuche idea which views everything with man at the center and makes it serve man.

The most precious being is man. The environment should be handled with man -- the popular masses -- at the center; the working and living conditions of many must be considered first in production and construction; and the improvement of man's standard of living and health must be raised as the primary demand -- these are the basic ideas and basic principles consistently contained in the policy of protecting the environment set forth by the great leader and our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Shortly after liberation and during the period when we rehabilitated and reconstructed industry after the truce, we adopted the policy of preventing factories from being harmful to the people and from destroying the environment.

Viewing the question of protecting the environment as part of the important work of realizing the independence of man in the realm of relations between man and nature and as part of the active work of increasing the creative activities of man, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth this question early as an important policy in favor of the people and created the precious experience of correctly resolving the problem regarding the protection of the environment from the standpoint of the interests of the popular working masses by brilliantly embodying these great ideas and principles.

The DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment, which has been referred to this session for deliberation, is the most people-minded basic law on the protection of the environment and our party's endless love for the people and legally consummates all principles on and methods for the protection of the environment -- principles and methods that deal with the environment with man at the center and make it serve man on the basis of the precious experience accumulated in the past.

Because it stems from the lofty theory oriented toward the people, the new law on the protection of the environment clearly stipulates that the basic purposes of the work of protecting the environment lie in providing an environment in which the people can enjoy a truly independent and creative life and in handing down a more beautiful and civilized environment to our descendants. Indeed, our law on the protection of the environment ensures that our people shall be provided an environment in which they can merrily work and live while enjoying the maximum ~~Anger~~ of material welfare and smooth living conditions in material, working, cultural, and recreational life. [applause]

Even though the capitalist countries' ruling circles, who are not interested at all in the living environment of their peoples, have come out with such laws as antipollution laws, this is nothing but a deceptive act of veiling the consequences of capitalism, which has brought about ruinous pollution and destruction of the environment, and is aimed at the interests of the bourgeois class and the ruling circles, paying no attention to the living environment and working conditions of the working masses. [end recording]

He stressed that the intrinsic characteristics of our law on the protection of the environment and its matchless superiority as the most people-minded law lie in clearly defining the fundamental purposes of the work of protecting environment with the popular masses at the center and in clearly elucidating the general tasks and goals of the state in connection with the protection of the environment while giving the first priority to the interests of the popular masses.

Saying that the superiority of our country's law on the protection of the environment is shown in the principle of giving priority to the question of protecting the environment rather than production and in comprehensively defining the basic principles on the protection of the environment, he noted that the principle of giving priority to the protection of the environment rather than production is one of the important principles to which our party and state have firmly adhered since the initial period of the construction of a new society.

Pointing out that our country's law on the protection of the environment, which defines all questions while giving the first priority to the interests of the popular masses -- the most advanced modern law on the protection of the environment -- will become a precious guideline in realizing the people's aspirations for completely extricating themselves from confinement not only by social and economic life but also by the natural environment, he continued:

[Begin recording] The Republic's Law on the Protection of the Environment is a revolutionary law on the protection of the environment that reflects the basic ways making it possible to successfully resolve the question of protecting the environment, and the aspirations and demands of the world's progressive mankind for protecting the environment.

Unlike the work of protecting the environment in South Korea and other capitalist societies, where the environment is monopolized by a handful of the privileged class and is used as a source for profiteering and a means for entertainment, the work of protecting our socialist fatherland's environment, which is a peaceful nest where our people will live forever generation after generation, and a bosom of genuine happiness and hope, is honorable patriotic work for the happiness of our people and their descendants and the prosperity of the fatherland.

The new law on the protection of the environment reliably guarantees the endless development of the work of protecting environment by helping the popular masses deeply recognize the preciousness of the natural environment and spontaneously and vigorously wage the work of protecting the environment as a mass patriotic campaign and the state organs, enterprises, and social and cooperative organizations advance while eternally adhering to this rewarding and patriotic work in socialist and communist construction.

The law stipulates that the work of protecting the natural environment and improving it shall not be mere administrative and practical work charged to a certain organ, but the most important patriotic work to whose performance the entire party, the whole state, the whole society, and all people should turn out. Precisely herein lies one of the superiorities of our country's law on the protection of the environment as the most revolutionary law on its protection.

On the basis of deep analysis of worldwide reality in which the danger of ruinous pollution and destruction of the environment is further increasing with each passing day, our law on the protection of the environment assumes a nature as a new law because it comprehensively reflects the unanimous aspirations of the progressive people for preventing damage to the environment as a result of the development, testing, and use of weapons for massacre.

In defiance of the objection of the world's peace-loving people, the U.S. imperialists and other imperialist powers have continued to test nuclear and chemical weapons capable of destroying the environment in an unprecedented manner, developing a great number of these weapons. This poses a great threat to mankind today.

Pooling strength in the struggle to ban the development, testing, and use of nuclear and chemical weapons in order to cope with this grave situation is a very urgent demand and the supreme common task of mankind.

Our law on the protection of the environment is the most revolutionary law on the protection of the environment that reflects this [word indistinct] demand of the times and that is based on the consistent peace-loving and progressive policy of the WPK and the government of the Republic, which have spared no efforts for world peace and the improvement of national welfare.

The DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment, provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, is a new-type law that is distinguished from preceding laws on the protection of the environment in terms of the objects of its regulations and the constitution of its system, and is the most superior law that clearly delineates the principles and methods for protecting the environment in compliance with the demands of our developing revolution. The law on the protection of the environment consummates the lofty achievements and experiences attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the field of protection of the environment in the entire course of leading the revolution and construction with endless love for the people, and legalizes in an orderly fashion the norms on the protection of the environment, whose justness and vitality have been confirmed through practical struggle.

For our people to have the most people-minded and revolutionary law on the protection of the environment is another great privilege and source of pride and happiness granted to those who live in the chuche fatherland under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

Our law on the protection of the environment will vigorously push the struggle for the right to survival and the democratization and independence of the South Korean people, whose health is injured and whose life is threatened every moment because they suffer from various kinds of diseases caused by pollution in the most seriously polluted place in the world.

Also, our law on the protection of the environment will encourage the just struggle of the world's progressive mankind, under the antiwar and antinuclear slogans, to defend peace, to prevent damages to the environment caused by the use of nuclear and chemical weapons, and to protect the living environment of mankind.

Comrade deputies, the DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment is a program of our party and the government of the Republic to protect the environment. Thoroughly defending and implementing the law on the protection of the environment are the honorable work of making our party's chuche-oriented idea on the protection of the environment shine and a sacred duty assigned to our functionaries and all people.

I will make all efforts to embody the demands of the new law on the protection of the environment, adhering to it, and to ensure that its justness and vitality will be greatly displayed. With a high sense of self-awakening as a functionary working in a field connected with the protection of the environment, I firmly pledge to build our natural environment and environment of life into a more beautiful one good to live in by further increasing the function and role of the organs concerned, by responsibly protecting and managing the environment, and by vigorously waging this work as a state-wide and society-wide campaign, thereby greatly contributing to the endless prosperity of the fatherland and the future development of the nation. [applause]

[end recording]

WEINBERGER'S VISIT TO THAILAND CRITICIZED

BK091215 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT 9 Apr 86

["Threat"-- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh April 9 -- U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger's visit to Thailand was aimed at further encouraging Thai ultra-rightists in their opposition to the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people. The Thailand visit, the fourth leg of Weinberger Southeast Asian tour following Seoul, Tokyo and Manila, indicated a strong desire of the U.S. imperialists to make a come-back in this region, particularly to reopen Thailand as a springboard for direct intervention in Indochina.

While in Thailand, Weinberger turned up at a Thai military position on the Thai-Kampuchean border, where he bluntly stated that the United States would stand with Thailand in countering what he called "brutal invasion tactics". The Kampuchean people take Weinberger's statement as an open threat to their security and independence. Coming in the wake of a promise to Bangkok for access to special U.S. funds and after plans to set up U.S. logistic facilities in Thailand in case of war, the threat predicted close U.S. cooperation with China and Thailand in undermining the peaceful construction of Kampuchea.

Victim of a very brutal U.S. aggression in the early seventies, the Kampuchean people know what lengths the imperialists might go to attain their objectives. But we also know very well their limits and we know what we ourselves can do to defeat them. Caspar Weinberger, and all his colleagues in Washington for that matter, should know that the United States is not very popular in present-day Southeast Asia. Was the angry protests he ran into in the capital of the Philippines and the bomb attack planned for him in Bangkok Tuesday evening any indication of this sad reality?

HEALTH MINISTRY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV

BK091310 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh April 9 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Public Health led by Minister Vit Kimseng returned to Phnom Penh Tuesday after attending the conference of the Indochinese health ministers held in Hanoi, Vietnam, from April 2-7. The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Nut Savoeun, vice minister of public health, and Nguyen Van Kiet, counsellor to the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh.

While in Vietnam, the delegation was received by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It also signed an agreement on cooperation in building creches in Kampuchea, with Dinh Thi Can, president of the Vietnamese Commission of Mother-and-Child Care.

HUN SEN CITED ON INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

BK071250 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh April 7 -- In the "International Year of Peace", this year, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will do all it can to contribute to the struggle for peace and the elimination of all nuclear weapons and to the development of the Non-Aligned Movement and the establishment of a new world economic order.

This was stated by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, in a recent interview with an AKAHATA correspondent in Phnom Penh and quoted by TASS.

Hun Sen, according to TASS, pointed out that last year the Kampuchean people recorded considerable successes in developing the national economy and defending the country against the aggressive moves of the Khmer reactionary groups who are hiding themselves along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

7TH AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN PHNOM PENH CONCLUDES

Closing Session 5 April

BK070920 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The seventh national meeting summing up agricultural work results concluded in the afternoon of 5 April after completing a successful 5-day session at the former royal palace. During the meeting, the participants all contributed to studying and discussing the report summing up the 1985 agricultural situation. They reached a complete consensus on the actions program for 1986. The participants also highlighted the good experiences gathered from last year's efforts in order to ensure more and greater successes for the 1986-87 agricultural production movement, thus contributing to the restoration and development of the national economy in accordance with the progress of the Cambodian revolution.

They noted that the satisfactory results achieved in 1985 were attributable to the fact that our authorities, mass organizations, Army, and people closely cooperated with one another, appropriately mobilized means and labor forces, and succeeded in supplying, in a timely manner, all the necessary materials, tools, and productive means that met the needs and the technical and scientific requirements.

Addressing the meeting's closing session, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, urged all participants in the meeting that in order to enable the 1986 agricultural work to achieve the plan set by the party and state, after returning to their home bases, they must see to it that in this new year four new factors be brought into play: attention to seed selection; promotion of timely land tilling with draft animals and tractors; in areas where floating rice is planted, attention to encouraging and training the people to double crop during the rainy season; and special attention to building and repairing existing small irrigation works.

The comrade stressed that during 1986-87 -- the 1st year of the implementation of the party's first 5-year socioeconomic restoration and development plan -- all local administrations must vigorously promote the four economic spearheads set by the fifth party congress -- namely: food, rubber, timber, and marine products. Moreover, they must pay attention to strengthening and expanding second category solidarity groups and, on a daily basis, strengthening and expanding first category solidarity groups in order to create a new countryside. They must also set up third category solidarity groups and steadily transform them into second category solidarity groups as part of the efforts to turn solidarity groups for production into a firm base from which the campaign to restore and develop the national economy can be launched.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also conferred the banner of the Council of Ministers on Kampot Province which overfulfilled the plan in the 1985 productive movement and which was regarded as a national model province in the emulation movement to assist one another in productive work.

Hun Sen Addresses Session

BK081326 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh April 8 -- Premier Hun Sen urged the Ministry of Agriculture to step up farming, fishing, rubber production and forest exploitation, which are the main parts of national economy in order to fulfill the first five-year programme for socio-economic rehabilitation and development (1986-1990).

Speaking at the closing session of the recapitulatory meeting of the Ministry of Agriculture in Phnom Penh last Saturday, Hun Sen, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, praised the cadres and employees of the said ministry and the entire Kampuchean farmers for their great efforts in production. He pointed out that great successes were recorded thanks to the correct political line of the party and state and the exercise of the people's right to collective mastery. "However," Hun Sen further said, "we still meet with many difficulties, particularly in agricultural field. Food production still largely depends on natural conditions, farm tools are old-fashioned, irrigation networks are not efficacious and the modern farming technology has not been applied."

Premier Hun Sen laid stress on the measures to further consolidate the solidarity production groups, and to better manage the means of production and arable land. He said that the rice hectarage must be expanded to nearly 3 million hectares, equaling to the pre-war figure, and that it is also necessary gradually [to] expand the area under two rice crops a year and to step up the intensive rice farming.

The forest exploitation and the purchase of farm and forest products and fish must be done in accordance with the state plan. The state must also set up a special agency for controlling the forest exploitation.

He urged all the agricultural workers to fulfill the revolutionary tasks, stepping up the production and building revolutionary forces so as to obtain still greater successes in national defence and construction.

THAI MILITARY INCURSIONS IN MARCH NOTED

BK071426 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] During March 1986, the Thai rightist ruling circles continued to carry out its hostile policy against the PRK. In fact, Thai L-19, A-37, and F-5 planes and helicopters conducted 67 flights in violation of Cambodia's territorial integrity over several regions such as Anlung Veng, Ampil, Poipet, Phnum Malai, western Smat Deng, and northwestern Koh Kong, 3 to 5 km deep into Cambodian territory.

At sea, 661 intrusions into Cambodian waters by Thai vessels, 321 more than in February, were reported 1 to 46 nautical miles off Kong, Tang, and Poulo Wai Islands, concentrating mainly in the region northwest of Koh Kong. In fact, on 17 March the enemy fired supporting barrages from warships against our positions northwest of Koh Kong.

On the ground, the enemy conducted 394 actions, an increase of 76 over the previous month, in support of attempts to infiltrate by several Cambodian reactionary groups into Cambodian territory for subversive purposes in order to undermine the rebirth of the Cambodian people. However, they ran into our Cambodian border guards. As a result, 778 of them were put out of action, 73 were captured, 444 others were forced to surrender -- an increase of 198 over February -- and 241 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel were seized.

KHMER ROUGE LOSE HILLTOP POSITIONS ON BORDER

BK100025 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Hanoi's troops last month captured four hilltops on the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Bo Rai District of Trat Province from the Khmer Rouge, scattering about 1,000 guerrillas into a huge mountainous area in southwestern Kampuchea. A senior military officer told THE NATION yesterday that elements of the Vietnamese 330th division seized the hilltops, which had served as the guerrillas' outposts, sending guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge's second division into Cardamon mountainous area.

The officer, who declined to be identified, said the Vietnamese were setting up positions on the four hilltops on Banthat mountain range while remnants of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, hiding themselves in the rugged terrain, kept harassing them with mortar and recoilless rifle fire. He said most of the Khmer elements scattered in small groups deep into the jungle-clad Cardamom which covers about 22,500 square kilometres in the Kampuchean southwest.

About 30 Vietnamese soldiers were deployed on each hilltop captured from the Khmer Rouge, to plant landmines, dig up trenches and build up barricades while major forces of the Vietnamese 330th division were guarding the foothills.

The Vietnamese early January launched an all-out attack on the four-kilometre stretch of Banthat mountain range under Khmer Rouge control. The fighting raged on until last month because of the guerrillas' stiff resistance.

The officer described the Vietnamese strategy as to capture every strategic hill on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier and gain advantage from higher positions in mopping-up operations against the guerrillas. The officer said he did not expect any further Vietnamese large-scale operation against the Kampuchean resistance forces on the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Chanthaburi and Trat provinces since the guerrillas had penetrated into Cardamon mountainous area. According to the officer, guerrillas of the first, second and third divisions, most of whom were previously based on the frontier opposite Trat, are the Khmer Rouge elite forces in southwestern Kampuchea.

Fighting between guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge's 415th division and Hanoi's soldiers on Phnom Saravan mountain range opposite Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi has been reported almost daily, he said.

The officer also said the Vietnamese forces during the current dry season have been using frequent air attacks against the Khmer resistance guerrillas in the areas northwest of Tonle Sap lake, northern Battambang province as well as northern and western suburbs of the Kampuchean capital of Phnom Penh. He said Mi-8, Mi-24 helicopters and Soviet-made Antonov planes were used for the air attacks on guerrillas' hideouts. Most of the aircraft engaged in the attacks were mobilized from Pochentong airport in Phnom Penh.

The officer said frequent operations of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the Kampuchean provinces of Pursat, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Speu were reported during the current dry season. He also reported that guerrillas of the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) had penetrated into the Kampuchean eastern province of Kompong Cham which borders Vietnam.

VODK REPORTS SIHANOUK MEETS PRC'S DENG YINGCHAO

BK090433 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] On 6 April, Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, called on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, before he left Beijing for Korea. During the meeting, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea expressed profound gratitude to the Chinese Government and people, and Deng Yingchao for having provided firm and constant support for the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Deng Yingchao said the support for the Cambodian people's struggle is a duty that must be fulfilled. China and Cambodia are good neighbors. The Chinese people will strive to support the CGDK politically and materially. She said the CGDK, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, is well united in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Recently, the CGDK scored new victories, which were very pleasing. She congratulated the 8-point peace proposals the CGDK recently put forward. She said this proposal has received the support of ASEAN and other countries. It is firmly believed that this just proposal will receive support from more countries. Finally, Deng Yingchao wished the Cambodian people, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the CGDK, New and greater successes.

DK'S IENG THIRITH TO JAPAN FOR 'KAMPUCHEA DAY'

BK090839 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] On 9 April, a CGDK delegation led by Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of Democratic Kampuchea's Red Cross and chairman of the national committee for the organization of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK], left the liberated zone of Cambodia to attend the 1986 Kampuchea Day in Japan at the invitation of the Japanese ICK organizing committee.

On 12 April, the delegation will attend a reception and a mass meeting marking the Kampuchea Day in Tokyo. On 15 April, it will go to Okayama Prefecture to attend a reception and a mass meeting also marking the Kampuchea Day. On 16 April, it will visit Miyagi Prefecture and pay respects at the tomb of His Excellency Kozo Sasaki, the late chairman of the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association, representative of the Japanese ICK organizing committee, and a great friend of the Cambodian people. Moreover, as in the past, the delegation will try to meet with leaders of various Japanese parties and the Japanese Government.

It should be recalled here that when the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops were invading and occupying Cambodia, along with the energetic condemnation of the United Nations, peoples and mass organizations in many countries the world over also voiced condemnation at the Vietnamese aggressors, demanding that they withdraw all their aggressive forces from Cambodia. allowing our Cambodian people to take care of our own destiny without foreign interference.

Representatives of many associations and organizations for solidarity with the Cambodian people in the five continents of the world met in an international conference held in Stockholm to support the struggle of the Cambodian people for national independence against Vietnamese aggression on 17 and 18 November 1979. The Stockholm conference adopted a resolution to convene an international conference supporting the Cambodian people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression every other year until our Cambodian people regain our full independence after the Vietnamese aggressors completely withdraw from Cambodia. At the second meeting held in Tokyo in 1981 it was decided to observe the Kampuchea Day every year on 13 April, Cambodia's traditional new year, in order to express solidarity with the just struggle of the Cambodian people. Since then, a delegation of the CGDK has attended the Kampuchea Day in Japan every year.

ANS, KPNLF FORCES JOINT OPERATIONS IN BATTAMBANG

BK050648 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] The newsroom of the Voice of the Khmer radio has just received an additional report from the General Staff of the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] saying that in the attack launched on Battambang town late last March, two companies of KPNLA combatants also took an active part in the assault. The KPNLA General Staff reported that at 2430 on 28 March, two companies of the KPNLA from the 234th Battalion and the 242th commando unit joined with the 320th Regiment of the DK side's armed forces in the major attack on Vietnamese positions inside Battambang town which lasted for 1 hour and 25 minutes. The KPNLA reported that in this attack, 72 enemy elements were killed, including a Vietnamese captain and 12 Soviet experts; 396 motorcycles and bicycles and 8 brick houses were destroyed; and 100 thatched houses were set ablaze at Daeum Dong market. On the same day, at 0456 near dawn, after our combatants pulled out of Battambang, they attacked the Vietnamese position near O Ta Ki bridge for 10 minutes, wounding three Vietnamese soldiers and damaging the bridge.

The KPNLA General Staff also reported that on 25 March KPNLA combatants cooperated with the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] in launching a hit-and-run attack against Vietnamese soldiers in Prey Toch village, killing two and wounding several others. We seized three sacks of rice. After one-half hour of fighting, our combatants pulled out without losses. The newsroom also received a report saying that on 22 March, 20 KPNLA combatants engaged in battle 30 Vietnamese soldiers from the 9th Division for 20 minutes north of Kon Trom village, 1 km from Poipet District. One KPNLA combatant was wounded. No report on Vietnamese losses was available.

On 25 March a platoon of CGDK forces launched a surprise attack on two Vietnamese companies of the 72d Division near Krasang village, 5 km from Samraong District. Four Vietnamese soldiers were killed and several others were wounded. On 22 March, 30 ANS combatants clashed with a Vietnamese company near (Rolang Bo) village, Samraong District, killing 1 Vietnamese soldier and wounding 2 others. The ANS side suffered no losses.

VONADK: USSR EXPERTS PULLED OUT OF BATTAMBANG

BK070111 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] After our National Army smashed various important strategic positions and warehouses of the Vietnamese enemy in Battambang Town and swept and dismantled the Vietnamese commune and village administrations in the Battambang suburbs, the situation throughout Battambang town has become chaotic. The Vietnamese enemy are panic-stricken. They have hurriedly sent the Soviet experts from Battambang town back to Phnom Penh and installed six more 122-mm rockets in Battambang town.

VIENTIANE VIEWS WEINBERGER'S BANGKOK VISIT

BK071548 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "What Will Bangkok's Great Friend Bring to the Thai People, Weapons or Peace?"]

[Text] Respected listeners, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's current visit to Bangkok is nothing but an attempt to restore U.S. military involvement in Thailand by either setting up bases or by other forms that can create conditions for such involvement in this country when necessary. Weinberger will discuss and reach an agreement on this with Thai leaders. Washington recently openly announced that Southeast Asia is a zone of vital interest to the United States and that the United States cannot afford to let this region fall under communist occupation. Some senior Pentagon officials also said that the United States must strengthen its forces in Southeast Asia. In view of Washington's quest to regain power in the region, a close watch must be kept on Thailand.

Public opinion in the region as well as in Thailand is currently concerned about the ever increasing military cooperation between the United States and Thailand because it threatens peace and causes instability and an unpeaceful situation in the region.

It is certain that during his Bangkok visit Weinberger will meet, hold talks, and reach an agreement with Thai leaders on certain military issues. In pressuring the Thai side to accent the U.S. position, he will blow out of proportion issues like the so-called Soviet threat to the region and the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia -- subjective allegations aimed at enabling the two sides to reach agreement on certain issues. This may run counter to the Thai people's aspirations. The allegations will facilitate U.S. assistance in the form of weapons and other war means for Thailand, such as the setting up of a U.S. war reserve stockpile in that country.

The proposal on the setting up of a U.S. war reserve stockpile in Thailand originated from a legal memorandum jointly signed by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Thai Defense Minister General Prem Tinsulanon in Washington last October. Under this agreement Washington officially affirms that it will assist Bangkok in a time of international tension. Regarding this, Thailand will be granted special privileges from a special fund for its defense requirements.

U.S. Commander in Chief of the Pacific Ronald Hays discussed the stockpile project with many Thai leaders during his recent visit to Bangkok. Hays stated that the setting up of the war stockpile is very important and is to help Thailand prepare for war. It is noteworthy that the objective of the Pentagon chief's visit to Thailand is to reach a decision with Bangkok on the U.S. war reserve stockpile -- a gift handcarried by a great friend of Bangkok to the Thai people on the occasion of the water-throwing festival.

An arms race depot means suffering and death. It is not peace or the rice or textile markets desired by the Thai people for their goods. After the United States has set up a war reserve stockpile in Thailand, military experts will surely follow. Sometime in the future there will be a need for U.S. troops to defend this depot. Then Thailand will become a U.S. base, contrary to the Thai people's aspirations. What the Thai people want is not weapons but money and capital for developing their economy and markets for their products.

To the Thai people's request that it import Thai goods, the United States responds by enforcing a law prohibiting imports and taking away Thai rice markets. To the Thai people's request for more economic assistance, the United States responds by exporting to Thailand F-16 aircraft, tanks, and artillery pieces and by agreeing to arm Thailand with modern radar systems for tracking what it calls enemy activities. This U.S. response runs completely counter to the Thai people's true desires.

The United States found it necessary to withdraw its bases from Thailand 10 years ago due to its defeats in Indochina. Yet, the powerbrokers in Thailand continue to rely on the United States and maintain a close military relationship with the United States. They have agreed to allow Thai territory to be used for the political interest of imperialist forces and international reactionaries and have carried out activities opposing the Indochinese peoples -- the main cause of confrontation in the region.

Various Indochinese countries' efforts to bring about peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation to the region have always been opposed. Justice-loving public opinion has recognized this fact and the Thai people have come to more clearly understand this truth with each passing day. The Thai people are concerned about the Thai ultrarightists closely associating with the United States and about the plan to use Thai territory for a U.S. war reserve stockpile. For Thailand, the plan is like inviting a crocodile onto one's boat or a tiger into one's home. What the Thai people will receive will be nothing but blood and tears. This is why the general public and progressive movements in Thailand have rallied and struggled in many forms to demand that the present Thai administration review its outdated foreign policy toward Southeast Asia where various nations are persistently struggling for peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. If it intends to follow the ruts of an overturned car, it will certainly face heavy defeats. It is also certain that the well-informed and wise Thai people will not allow the Thai ultrarightist powerbrokers to use Thai territory for other countries' interests.

Weinberger's visit to Bangkok will not be to bring peace but to bring man-killing weapons which the Thai people do not desire.

SEKONG PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE CONVENES

Kaysone Phomvihan Attends

BK060616 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The first congress of the Sekong Province part committee was officially convened on 4 April with the participation of 113 delegates from all districts, production bases, and national defense and public security ranks throughout the province representing 2,999 party members.

Attending the congress were Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee; Comrade Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's organizational board; Comrade Boualang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; Comrade Bo-Gneun Levietmoang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Sekong Province party committee; representatives of nearby provincial party committees such as Saravane, Champassak, and Attopeu Provinces; representatives of the Vietnamese sister province of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; and cadres in charge of various services in Sekong Province.

Chairman of the congress Comrade Bo-gneun Levietmouang delivered a political report, pointing out various successes and great, all-round achievements recorded by the laboring people of Sekong Province in the cause of defending and building the country in the past 10 years. At the same time, he mentioned various weak points, strong points, and remaining problems of the province.

In his political report, Comrade Bo-gneun Levietmouang also pointed to the objectives to be implemented in 1986 and efforts to successfully implement the second 5-year state plan.

Party Secretary Delivers Report

BK080602 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] At the congress, Chairman of the Congress Comrade Bo-gneun Levietmouang, delivered a political report. He pointed to the great and all-round successes and achievements scored by the laboring people of Sekong Province in the cause of defending and building the country over the past 10 years. He also noted various strong and weak points, and remaining problems. He said in part as follows:

[Begin recording] Through the two stages of the struggle against the French colonialists and then the U.S. imperialists, the people of various tribes in our province increasingly promoted and expanded the patriotic tradition and revolutionary heroism and gloriously fulfilled their national and international obligations. We are very proud of the high appreciation of the party Central Committee and the government for the contribution of our province's armed forces and people of various tribes. The party Central Committee and government have bestowed heroic orders on Taven Ok Province -- today's Sekong Province -- and on one district, two cantons, three villages, four comrades, and a number of outstanding units or regiments. They also bestowed a total of 1,937 hero medals of victory in the fight against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, 1,856 government certificates of commendation, and 392 certificates showing meritorious deeds to outstanding families and individuals. [applause]

Our congress would like to inscribe the meritorious deeds of the fraternal people of various tribes, cadres, and combatants throughout the province as well as of the Vietnamese volunteer combatants who heroically made sacrifices for the cause of liberating our beloved country. We are determined to pursue and enhance forever the patriotic tradition, the tradition of revolutionary struggle, and the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism. [applause]

Thanks to the correct guideline of the LPRP and under the leadership of the provincial party committee, we have scored firm successes in various fields in the socialist transformation and construction of our province. In national defense and public security maintenance, since the founding of Sekong Province we have attentively built and strengthened the provincial armed forces both in terms of quantity and quality. We have set up independent companies, defense units, and militia-guerrilla and public security forces. We have also organized training in combat tactics and strategy as well as political and cultural training for the various armed forces in order to raise their capabilities. Each year, youths have been also mobilized to serve in the armed forces. [applause]

With regard to the task of turning to the grassroots, over the past 10 years we have firmly maintained public security in the old grass-roots areas. We have dismantled enemy underground forces in some strategic areas, thereby firmly guaranteeing tranquillity in 328 villages [words indistinct]. In addition, our province have fulfilled the duty of reeducating and training nearly 200 puppet soldiers.

In agriculture, over the past 10 years our province has taken new steps in producing food. The average amount of food per person has increased by 111 percent compared with 1975. The acreage of ricefields has increased while the slash-and-burn area has been reduced. Regarding the purchase of rice and the collection of agricultural tax, we have recorded a total of 6,680 metric tons of rice. We have led the people to plant industrial trees, such as coffee. The acreage of coffee planting has increased by 30 percent compared with 1975. In addition, in 1985, the people put 76 more hectares under coffee.

New developments have also been achieved in livestock breeding. The buffalo herd has increased by 42 percent while the number of oxen increased by 50 percent compared with 1975. Pig and poultry breeding has also developed considerably. In agricultural cooperative work, we have positively encouraged farmers to join agricultural co-operatives; there are now 120 such cooperatives throughout the province, 10 of which have effectively carried out activities.

With regard to forestry, handicrafts, and industry, in 1984 and 1985 we exploited a total of 1,000 cubic meters of timber for export, fulfilling 40 percent of the plan. We exploited a total of 1,200 cubic meters of timber for the construction of bases, fulfilling 60 percent of the plan for 1984-85. With cooperation from the center and sister provinces, we have surveyed the forests on 221 hectares in Lamam District and on 18,700 hectares in Kaleum and (?other) districts. Handicraft production, such as weaving, earthenware, and so forth, has also been attentively promoted and expanded in order to serve the consumption requirements of the people in the province. [end recording]

In his political report, Comrade Bo-gneun Levietmouang also pointed to the task that must be fulfilled by the cadres, combatants, and people of various tribes of Sekong Province in 1986 and the tasks to be fulfilled during the implementation of the second 5-year plan between 1986 and 1990.

DO MUOI VISITS CSSR AFTER BULGARIAN CONGRESS

Meets Deputy Premiers

BK090511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] After attending the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on 6 April the CPV delegation led by Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to Czechoslovakia.

In Prague on 7 April, Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy premier, and Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Comrade Do Muoi. The two sides reviewed developments in economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries. They also discussed a number of problems relating to the strengthening of cooperation between the two nations for 1986-90.

Comrade Potac briefed Comrade Do Muoi on systems of management and planning in Czechoslovakia. Also present at the meeting were SRV Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nguyen Phu Soai and Czechoslovak Ambassador to the SRV Bohuslav Handl.

Received by Party Official

OW091825 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 9 -- M. Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, received in Prague yesterday Do Muoi, political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The two sides evaluated the results of their cooperative relations and discussed ways for further development of these relations.

With regard to the present international situation, they fully supported the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and condemned the imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of other sovereign countries and their sabotage of the latter's progressive strides on the road of national development.

The Vietnamese party delegation led by Vice Chairman Do Muoi left Prague the same day, concluding its visit to Czechoslovakia.

PRC ENVOY PAYS HOMAGE AT CHINESE MARTYRS TOMBS

OW090834 Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 8 -- Floral tributes to Chinese fallen during the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle for national salvation of the Vietnamese people were paid at their monuments in Hanoi and Quang Ninh Province on April 4-5 on the occasion of Thanh Minh, the traditional festival in commemoration of the dead.

Homage payers included Hoang Linh, representative of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association, representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Chinese ambassador to Vietnam Li Sichun and his staff members.

AUSTRALIAU.S. NAVY REQUEST FOR STORAGE FACILITIES REJECTED

BK090709 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Australia has refused a United States request for its own oil storage facilities in Western Australia to service American warships. The U.S. Navy is believed to have requested facilities to stockpile fuel oil and turbine fuel to be used by its warships operating in the Indian Ocean. However, Radio Australia's Canberra office says the government has refused to allow the U.S. storage facilities under its own control. Instead the government has offered the Americans access to surplus Australian Navy storage capacity or the right to negotiate for facilities with a private fuel dealer.

BEAZLEY DISCUSSES DEFENSE, MEETS WITH WEINBERGER

BK100910 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Apr

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Beazley, says Australia will not pursue an isolationist defense policy. Answering a question in Parliament, Mr Beazley said a recent review of Australia's defense forces did not advocate a fortress-Australia approach to defense. Mr Beazley said he would release details of the review in several weeks, but he emphasized that the government would not pursue an isolationist or selfish defense policy.

He said the government followed a policy of defense self-reliance, which meant Australia should be capable of meeting any threat to its security from its own region. However, Australia fully recognized its regional obligations and had an extensive defense cooperation program with most countries in the region.

Australia was carefully assuming additional responsibilities in the Southwest Pacific, reflected through its provision of maritime surveillance services and the Pacific patrol boat program.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the review of Australia's defense forces is understood to recommend changes to the Army, Navy, and Air Force to support a strategy of defending the Australian Continent from attack rather than the earlier forward defense policy of confronting potential aggressors outside Australia.

Meanwhile, Mr Meazley has been holding talks in Canberra with the visiting American defense secretary, Mr Weinberger. Radio Australia's Canberra office quotes American officials in Canberra as saying that the issues discussed included New Caledonia, Soviet interest in the South Pacific, and the ANZUS defense agreement linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

The officials said the talks on ANZUS had centered on cooperation between the United States and Australia in the light of American disapproval of New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy.

Mr Beazley had also provided information on his talks in Jakarta last week and on the recent review of Australia's defense structure and capabilities. Our office says Mr Beazley and Mr Weinberger also discussed the possibility of the United States' buying more Australian-produced defense equipment.

Mr Weinberger will also be holding talks with Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden.

MALAYSIAREAGAN'S UPCOMING VISIT TO BALI VIEWED

BK090949 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are indications that the forthcoming meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries will be one of considerable importance. The U.S. President is due to meet the ministers in Bali on 1 May before he leaves for Tokyo for the summit meeting of the world's leading industrial nations. There is no doubt whatsoever that the U.S. Administration has always given support to the aims of ASEAN and has encouraged its development and progress. American Government leaders have spoken in appreciative terms of ASEAN pragmatic goals. Relations between the USA and every one of the ASEAN countries have also been cordial.

But there are certain aspects of U.S. policy, particularly in respect to international trade, that give much cause for concern in Southeast Asia. The main reason relates to the wave of protectionism that seems to be spreading in some influential quarters in the USA.

As producers of some processed and semiprocessed goods, the ASEAN countries would certainly like to obtain reasonable access to the affluent American market. This is vital for their economic well-being, particularly in view of the recession, which has led to a steep decline in the prices of commodities, such as palm oil, rubber, tin, and timber.

It was mainly to lessen dependence on the production and export of a few commodities that countries like Malaysia began to diversify and embark on small scale industrialization. What is more, the policies followed were basically classic American economic notions, such as free enterprise, cordiality toward foreign investment, and adoption of modern technology and management skills. To cause harassment to countries trying to earn essential foreign exchange by putting up high tariff walls against their goods is to set in motion negative trends that can affect their internal stability. A case in point is the recent Jenkins Bill, which was debated in the U.S. Congress, but did not become law because of the U.S. President's determined opposition to it. Another aspect of American economic policy concerns the commodity stockpile. If there were to be any more releases from the tin or rubber stockpile at this time, there would be great effects on the local economy. Some kind of assurance that this would not be done would be most welcome for ASEAN countries.

Of course, the ASEAN foreign ministers would not expect the solution to many of the economic problems of today to be solved by the U.S. Administration alone. There are other equally powerful economic blocs, such as the European Community and Japan, whose policies are also relevant. But as the U.S. President will have obtained the first-time impression of the current realities in ASEAN countries, he should be in a good position to take the lead in formulating measures that would enable many developing nations to cope with the present difficulties.

ASEAN looks forward to the U.S. President's visit to Bali. Hopefully, it will lead to even closer ties between ASEAN and the USA.

COMMENTARY ON CGDK'S PEACE PROPOSAL, LEGITIMACY

BK041125 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The vice president of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has expressed his appreciation of the support given by ASEAN for the 8-point plan to bring about a political solution to the issue of Kampuchea. Mr Khieu Samphan's visit to Manila and other ASEAN capitals once more turned the spotlight on the government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk that is striving to restore Kampuchea to the Kampuchean.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, formed in June 1982, enjoys the moral and legal status in the eyes of the international community that the Heng Samrin Government can never hope to obtain. The present government in Phnom Penh survives only because it is totally dependent on the Vietnamese. If the Vietnamese forces were to withdraw or to be driven out of Kampuchea, the Heng Samrin regime will collapse immediately.

In marked contrast with Prince Sihanouk's government, Heng Samrin is recognized only by Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and a handful of Soviet-aligned countries. That cannot by any stretch of the imagination be described as a significant segment of the international community.

As long as the Heng Samrin group allows the Vietnamese to dictate terms for the Government of Kampuchea, it cannot enjoy the credibility that will accrue only to proper governments based on the will of the people. Prince Sihanouk and his coalition partners are pressing for consideration of the peace proposal. The chief merit of this idea is that it will involve the Kampuchean themselves in what can only be described as a good opportunity to heal the wounds caused by past divisions and bitter rivalries.

There is position for participation by all parties irrespective of their political ideology so that its dominant factor that will be present in the minds of all concerned is the welfare of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people are heirs to a distinct cultural heritage of great vitality and strength. It is important that this great people should not be crushed and made to serve the ends of another state. The only way to gain that objective is to bring all Kampuchean together and begin dialogues for reconciliation and frank expression of hope, tears, and compromised solutions.

The more the Kampuchean themselves become involved in the decision-making process, the better will be the chances of genuine reform and the return of normalcy to Kampuchea.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk has even put down among the safeguards to cope with Vietnamese demands -- the signing of a nonaggression pact which will be guaranteed, if needed by, by [as received] the United Nations or other powers.

ASEAN attaches priority to Kampuchea. It will not compromise on the need for an ultimate return of that country to its own people. At the same time, ASEAN has kept the door wide open for Hanoi to make a gesture of sincerity toward Kampuchea. ASEAN leaders perceive the long drawn-out clashes as a stumbling block to the creation of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in this part of the world. ASEAN recognized the legitimacy of Vietnamese nationalism but not any imperialistic power manifestation by Vietnam. The meeting between the Indonesian foreign minister and his Vietnamese counterpart in New Delhi later will be of some significance to ASEAN and Kampuchea.

SINGAPOREEDITORIAL VIEWS U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY TOWARD ASEAN

BK051645 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Apr 86 p 16

[Editorial: "U.S. Must Help If It Can"]

[Text] The observation by the Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew about Washington's occasional tendency to overlook the economic interests of the countries of ASEAN raises some pertinent questions. Specifically, it must be asked why this is happening, what the consequences will be if it continues, and what, if anything, can be done to change it. But first, to put things in perspective, the enormous contribution the United States has made to ASEAN's economic transformation in the post-war decades must be acknowledged. Its corporations have become the biggest foreign investors in the region; its markets have been the largest, and so far the most open, for ASEAN countries' exports, and it has always been supportive of the liberal and outward-looking economic orientation that the countries of ASEAN have adopted.

But over the recent past, the U.S. has been less sensitive to the economic well-being of ASEAN than it might have been. Its failure to support the prices of tin and rubber in the face of their sharp declines has added to the economic woes of Indonesia and Malaysia; its moves to renegotiate a tougher Multi-Fibre Agreement are a source of concern to all the commodity and textile producers of ASEAN, and its threat to withdraw benefits under the Generalised System of Preferences scheme could create problems for the major exporters of manufactured goods in the region as well. One way or the other, all the countries of ASEAN stand to lose.

Of course, the U.S.' actions or inactions, as the case may be, are not aimed at deliberately damaging the interests of ASEAN. They are more in the nature of unfortunate side effects of the U.S. Administration's commitment to the principles of the free market, and its response to unavoidable political pressures at home. But the U.S. must temper both these considerations with an appreciation of its economic responsibilities to the wider world, not only to itself. For unlike most other countries, it possesses economic clout that extends far beyond its own borders. Therefore, just as there are occasions when free market principles may need to be compromised to serve the U.S.' own interests -- as, for instance, when the Reagan administration called for international co-operation to lower the value of the U.S. dollar -- there are also occasions when the U.S. must show a sensitivity to the economic interests of others, especially its friends. And overbearing though short-term domestic political pressures may be, they must be carefully weighed against long-term economic and strategic interests.

The U.S. has always been deeply aware of its need to shoulder its political responsibilities both within ASEAN and elsewhere. But its economic responsibilities are no less significant. And any protracted failure on its part to attend to these could have unpleasant consequences. In ASEAN, it could tempt countries to be less inclined to orient their economic systems to harmonise with U.S. business interests. And it could jeopardise the consensus they share on economic goals and values, which would be in the interests of neither ASEAN nor the U.S.

The upshot of all this is not that the U.S. should play benefactor in the region; it is neither fair nor realistic to expect the U.S. to make sacrifices to help ASEAN along. But it should not do what is best for itself in a short-sighted way or be indifferent to the effects of its policies on the economic welfare of its friends.

AQUINO SPEAKS WITH JAPANESE JOURNALISTS 9 APRIL

OW091351 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 9 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino Wednesday said she is prepared to cooperate with the Japanese Government in the investigation of alleged bribes received by ousted President Ferdinand Marcos from Japanese firms.

Aquino, who was installed following a civilian-backed military rebellion that ended 20 years of Marcos rule last February, expressed hope that her government would not be punished for misdeeds of the deposed regime and that Japan and other countries would provide aid to her administration. "I hope my government will not be punished for what the Marcos government did because, in the first place, I had nothing to do with the illegal transactions of the Marcos government," Aquino said.

"Especially now that this is a government that has popular support, it is very crucial for the stability of my government that we continue to receive aid from Japan and other countries," said the 53-year-old president who was an ordinary housewife before she was thrust into politics after the assassination of her husband, opposition leader Benigno Aquino, in 1983.

Aquino spoke for the first time with Manila-based Japanese journalists Wednesday and expressed her government's position on various issues, including the 17-year-old communist-led insurgency and the fate of the two U.S. military bases in her country.

She said that "some" Japanese economic assistance to the Marcos government in the past helped in the "socio-economic program" of the Philippines. "It would have been impossible for Mr. Marcos to get all of it for himself," she said.

The Aquino government has created a special commission to track down and recover an estimated 10 billion dollars in alleged ill-gotten wealth of Marcos, his family and cronies.

Investigations by the commission, including revelations contained in documents taken by Marcos when he fled to Hawaii at the height of the rebellion, showed that at least five Japanese companies have paid commissions allegedly to Marcos in order to corner contracts in the Philippines.

She said that if it is necessary, she would send commission chairman Jovito Salonga to help the investigation in Japan.

Aquino proclaimed last March 25 a provisional constitution that abolished the Marcos party-dominated National Assembly and gave her powers to legislate by decree and appoint 30 to 50 members of commission to draft a new constitution.

She said Japan would be one of the first countries she will visit as soon as domestic conditions in the Philippines allow her to leave. She said conditions in her country would normalize with the holding of local elections and the adoption of the new constitution "within the year."

Aquino said her government is willing to hold cease-fire talks with the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) and prepared to grant amnesty to rebels but added that if some continue to fight her government, "we are left with no other alternative except to use force."

Aquino said she would hold a referendum to ask her people if they want the U.S. military bases -- Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base in Luzon -- to stay after the bases agreement between the United States and the Philippines expires in 1991. The referendum will be held after negotiations with the Americans are finished, she said.

On land reform, she said: "It would be a meaningful land reform program in the sense that we would extend technical and financial assistance to farmers, but since our government is bankrupt because of Mr Marcos, we are unable to help really, not only the farmers but all the poor in our country."

NHK INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT AQUINO ON POLICIES

OW100131 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Remarks by Philippine President Corazon Aquino in an interview granted to NHK Manila news team on 9 April -- recorded; interview conducted in English with Japanese subtitles; Aquino's remarks from her own voice]

[Text] On Discordance Within the New Regime

Well, as I said, not everybody -- you know -- will be pleased with anything and everything that I do. But I think we just have to be realistic about certain things, and if they are referring to Minister Ponce Enrile, I think we have to take into account that he was responsible in helping us overthrow the Marcos government. As far as [Finance] Minister Ongpin is concerned, what is more important is that long before the revolution took place, he was already criticizing the Marcos government, and certainly he risked a lot in those times because he was vocally and visibly for the opposition then. Until he has really committed wrong and until I am presented with documented evidence linking Minister Ongpin or any of my ministers to some illegal transactions, then I will decide what will happen then. But in the meantime, they are working for my government and I have full confidence in them.

On Economic Policy for Relief of the Poor

The only way really is to be able to provide them with jobs and we believe that, if we put stronger emphasis on agriculture, then at least we will be able to give the people their own needs as far as food is concerned. So if we're at least able to give them enough food, that could be the start. But definitely, what is more important is that we be able to give them jobs so that they will have...[changes thought] they will regain their self-respect and that they will be able to provide for their families. I certainly hope that within this year -- this 1st year -- that there will be some desired results so that the Filipino people will continue to believe in me and also not only in me but will continue to believe in opting for the democratic way that they were right in choosing -- you know -- the peaceful and nonviolent process.

On Ways To Deal With the Communist Forces

Well, first of all, as I have said, as far as the rebels are concerned, they have to lay down their arms and they have to pledge allegiance to the government, and they have to pledge not to resort to force or to violence. But they are not in my cabinet. Since we will be having elections -- local elections, etc -- so long as, as I said, they are pledging allegiance to the new government, they can take part in the elections. They can either participate as voters or eventually, if their party will be legalized, then I guess they could take part in the elections as candidates. But many of us were fighting against Mr Marcos, except that in these last elections, I suppose they did not believe in the electoral process as a way of overthrowing the Marcos government -- and Filipinos as a general rule are very fond of elections, and they do believe in the electoral process -- So perhaps they lost ground by not participating in the last elections.

On Reinvestigation of the Aquino Assassination

Well, this is now in the hands of the Commission on Human Rights, and this will be under former Senator Jose Diokno. I, of course, have always said that I would like to know the truth, and I am seeking justice not only for myself but for all of the victims of the Marcos regime. So when it will be reopened, I really do not know; that will be up to the commission. You see, I am not a dictator. It will be up to the courts to decide when the trial will be reopened if it will be reopened. But since the great majority of the Filipino people would like to know the truth, I imagine it will be reopened.

CABINET 'SENTIMENT' OPPOSES NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

BK100528 Manila PNA in English 0519 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 10 (PNA) — The Philippine Government appeared bent on scrapping the 2.1-billion U.S. dollar nuclear power plant which its critics claimed is unsafe. Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag said the general sentiment in the cabinet is against proceeding with the operation of the costly power plant.

Abandonment of the nuclear plant project, started by the deposed Marcos government, was a campaign commitment of President Corazon Aquino. The cabinet's final decision on whether to scrap the project or not will be known within two weeks or in a month's time.

Budget Minister Alberto Romulo, one of the cabinet officials opposed to the nuclear plant's operation, cited the following reasons why the project should be scrapped:

-- The plant up to now is unsafe and its operation will pose a "grave threat" to Filipinos.

-- To make the plant safe would require additional expenses and which means the Philippines would have to contract more foreign loans.

In an interview with newsmen, Romulo also said the nuclear plant would contribute only three to four percent of the total energy requirements of the country. He estimated this to be equivalent to about six million barrels of oil, a volume which, according to Romulo, can easily be taken from conventional energy sources.

Romulo said the government is losing 300,000 U.S. dollars a day in interest payments alone on foreign loans used in the construction of the power plant.

The plant, built by the American company Westinghouse, was supposed to start operations last year but was postponed indefinitely because of the safety factor issue.

Some cabinet members also suggested that the government sue Westinghouse to recover some of the money spent for the construction of the plant, according to Local Governments Minister Narciso Pimentel. Pimentel said Westinghouse can be sued for failure to construct the plant according to specifications.

COLUMNIST WARNS AQUINO ON THREAT FROM SUBORDINATES

HK090723 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 4 Apr 86 p 4

["Rallying Point" column by Mat Defensor: "Watch Out, Cory!"]

[Text] The greatest enemies of President Cory are not Blas Ople and Co, nor the disgruntled Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] MPs led by Homobono Adaza and Rene Espina; not the loyalists of Mr Marcos, nor Marcos himself and his wife, but the army of whisperers, sycophants, opportunists, and "advisers" around the President.

Ople et al are out there in the open, criticizing President Cory and her government for some wrongs, imagined and real. One can easily identify "these enemies" and neutralize them. Besides, they probably have lost their influence or credibility (although they may not realize this yet). They pose no immediate danger to President Cory.

They are not dangerous to Cory or to the nation because they don't have any influence over Mrs Aquino. They cannot influence or shape government policy. What they say, no matter how loudly they say it, is pure hot air. They may see their names in print or hear their voices on radio or watch their pictures flash on TV -- but that's about all they can have.

But the army that now surrounds President Cory has her ears. They enjoy her confidence. And they have ready accessibility to her. If she does not watch out, they will cause her downfall.

They have already done her damage, in fact. The debilitating intrigues and dissensions that now sap Mrs Aquino's energies are caused largely by the army of sycophants, whisperers, and "advisers" around the President. The feeling around that unless she does something about this creeping evil in her government, she may be sidetracked from the path of social, political and economic reforms necessary to achieve national progress.

A University of the Philippines survey conducted on 550 residents of Metro Manila last March 5-12 is significant. They survey revealed that President Aquino should be wary of her advisers, appointees, "sipsip" [a-lickers] and "balimbings" [turncoats] who have managed to join her government, either as "volunteers" or as members of her inner circle. These characters have assumed powers they now exercise with irresponsibility, in the process alienating a large segment of the public.

The most victimized sector is the government sector whose personnel are tyranized, terrorized, abused, and bamboozled by teams of special task forces swooping down on government offices like invading Huns.

As someone has observed, they have no right to terrorize public servants, a large majority of whom risked their positions to support Cory in the presidential elections of February 7 and in the four-day "revolution" on EDSA [Epifano de los Santos Avenue]. Not all in government are crooks or Marcos followers who now deserve the full wrath of the "holy" government.

The public is put off, too, by the divisions and strifes over the fight for spoils between the Unido and PDP-Laban adherents. These were the same scenes they witnessed in the past administration, and the people are beginning to feel that, if this continues, they have been betrayed by those they entrusted with power.

Not only internal strifes are evident, but also arrogance and smugness. Certain Cabinet ministers are impatient with criticism this year, forgetting that when they were at the other end they had denounced officials of the Marcos regime for precisely the same "offense."

The blunders and mistakes of Cory's subalterns have not been attributed to her by her adoring public. There is a honeymoon currently. But the public that adores her now can so easily turn around and become menacing. No honeymoon lasts forever. The end may come sooner than the people and Cory herself expect if she fails to rein in or dampen the misguided enthusiasm of her "friends" or "protectors." The slightest tremors can overnight become cataclysmic.

Already there are faint murmurs of disenchantment and discontent. Prices are up. Joblessness is spreading. Crime goes on unabated. And we have the circus of leaders of this "reform society" quarreling like scavengers over the spoils of power and privilege.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE TEEHANKEE PRAISED

HK090757 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Apr 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Chief Justice Teehankee"]

[Text] President Aquino deserves praise for elevating Mr. Justice Claudio Teehankee to the position of Chief Justice. In making the appointment, she reaffirmed the superiority of civil liberties and the sobriety of tradition.

For Chief Justice Teehankee was a dedicated civil libertarian, even before he joined the government service. And while in government, especially during his service in the high court, he became one of the very few who advocated individual freedom and attacked the heavyhandedness of the martial-law regime.

His role of dissenter in the martial-law cases did not endear him to the regime and he was bypassed twice for the position of Chief Justice: first, when Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando retired and, second, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Felix V. Makasiar.

The bypassing of Chief Justice Teehankee broke the tradition. Traditionally, the senior associate justice is appointed Chief Justice whenever a vacancy occurs. When then President Marcos jumped over Mr. Teehankee, he created a stir in legal circles. The act did not help his popularity. The people still clung to the conviction that the Supreme Court should be spared the partisan biases of the time.

Law students will read the opinions of then Associate Justice Teehankee in the journals and the books and they will appreciate their lucidity and profundity. But they can only guess at the difficulty of sticking by one's convictions in those dark years of our history.

ENRILE URGES CAUTION IN ASSASSINATION PLOT PROBE

HK100105 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] On the alleged plot to assassinate President Aquino, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile asked probers to be cautious and prudent in handling the matter so as not to unduly damage the reputation of the implicated military official.

[Begin Enrile recording] From what I gathered from General Ramos, the officer mentioned is not really a general but a colonel, and the reference to him is somewhat uncertain, because in fact, nonetheless, we are to conduct an investigation of this. I will answer the truth of this, because if there is any truth to this, we will see to it that whoever had anything to do with it must face the consequences. [as heard] Any attempt against the presidency is a serious matter. [end recording]

U.S. EMBASSY LINKED TO DETAINEE INTERROGATION

HK090753 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 4 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[By Victor Sollorano]

[Text] Ex-political detainee Randall B. Echanis yesterday disclosed he was interrogated by a U.S. military attache of the American Embassy here in Manila, sometime in August 1983, while he was under the custody of the Ministry of National Defense [MND]. "Major Schneider asked me to assess the Armed Forces of the Philippines's [AFP] counter-insurgency program (Oplan Katatagan) in Cagayan Valley," Echanis said.

Schneider also asked him about the morale of AFP troops deployed in Region 2, and the fighting strength of the New People's Army (NPA). He could not give any comments, "because I'm not aware of those things," he said.

Maj. Lawrence Schneider is the former assistant army attache at the U.S. Embassy in Manila who left the country last July, reliable sources told HERALD.

Echanis, who was released only last March 31, after being detained since July 1983, also disclosed that the MND Security Group had been trained by three former British military officers of the elite anti-terrorist commando SAS (Special Air Service). However, he could not name the British officers.

The MND-SG is headed by Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan.

Echanis was arrested by plain clothes men in Sta. Ana, Manila. He identified the head of his captors as Col. Honasan.

He was held incommunicado in Camp Aquinaldo, where he received "death threats" and underwent interrogation for nine days by officers from the Regional Security Unit (RSU), Intelligence Service of the AFP (ISAFP) and National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) who tried to force him into admitting he was the regional vice-chairman of the Communist Party," Echanis said.

He was also interrogated on the whereabouts of Fr. Conrado Balweg, the rebel priest's activities and the number of his men.

After one year of detention at the MND in Camp Aquinaldo, Echanis was taken to the 2nd Integrated National Police (INP) Field Force headquarters in Cagayan on orders of Col. Tirso Gador, then provincial commander of Cagayan. While detained at the INP headquarters, he was allegedly beaten up by one Lt. Antonio Paguirigan.

He was transferred two weeks later to the PC [Philippine Constabulary] stockade in Tuguegarao.

Although he did not receive any physical torture from Honasan and his men at Camp Aquinaldo, Echanis said the inhumane treatment he got (being blindfolded and handcuffed for nine straight days and fed with leftovers) caused his extreme psychological suffering.

He was released only after Jose W. Diokno, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights (PCHR), sent the PC stockade in Tuguegarao "strongly worded letter" demanding his release. The stockade command had ignored two previous release orders from the office of MND chief Juan Ponce Enrile.

EFFECT OF BASE STRIKE ON HOST CITIES EXAMINED

HK100806 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Lesson From the Strikes"]

[Text] Angeles city reportedly lost some P200 million during the 11-day labor strike which hit American facilities in the country. In Olongapo City, the loss was estimated at P2 million; the amount would have gone to the business establishments catering to the American servicemen on liberty. And the "loss" was compounded by the diversion of a five-vessel group to Japan, because the strike was not settled earlier.

The figures suggest that Angeles and Olongapo, the former in particular, have still to lose the "one industry community" tag which has been theirs ever since Clark became the biggest air base of the US outside the US mainland, and Subic the biggest repair facility of the US Armed Forces. While there were efforts to wean these communities away from the naval base, the fact that there was no visible movement during the strikes showed how dependent indeed the people are on the American bases.

But, in a larger sense, this overdependence on the servicemen's dollars also reflects how the national government has failed to realize that the entire country has something at stake in Angeles and Olongapo, that both cities are really microcosms of the Philippines. Thus, both communities should merit a long second look now that the barricades are gone and it is back to normal for all concerned.

Both cities, for instance, attract people from all over. Thus, the cities which were built for only seven thousand must now feed, clothe, and otherwise take care of hundreds of thousands from all over. Thus, resources are strained to the very limit. Peace and order problems arise. And so on, down the line.

Both cities, therefore, should be made showcases of how communities, the national leadership, and the American presence can join hands to make life a little more meaningful, a little more comfortable, in these cities touched by the American presence.

GOVERNMENT BANS SALE OF GOODS FROM U.S. BASES

BK090153 Manila PNA in English 0105 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 9 (PNA) -- The Philippine Government has banned the domestic trading of Post Exchange (PX) goods coming from U.S. military bases in the country, according to Customs Commissioner Wigberto Tanada.

Tanada issued the ruling after officials at U.S. Subic and Clark bases in Angeles and Olongapo cities, asked that household goods accumulated by American servicemen during their stay in the country be sold to local buyers. They claimed that the proceeds from such sales are usually used in buying local products returning servicemen bring back to the U.S. as souvenirs.

Customs sources said that about 70 million pesos (3.5 million U.S. dollars) worth of appliances, general merchandise and motor vehicles are ready to go into the domestic market.

Before trading was stopped in 1980, the total PX trading in Clark amounted to some 20 million pesos (1 million U.S. dollars), sources said.

Tanada said the introduction of imported goods into the country through the U.S. bases will place the Philippines in a disadvantage as these merchandise will unduly compete with local produce.

UNION THREATENS ACTION AGAINST U.S. FIRMS

Workers Focus on 'Transnationals'

HK041105 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] The focus of workers' militance has shifted to huge foreign firms, mainly U.S. transnationals in the country, a big labor organization said yesterday. The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU] (May First Movement Labor Center) asserted that this would "definitely" mean reduced profit repatriation by foreign transnationals as workers in these firms will insist that they be given their rightful share of profits.

The KMU charged that foreign investors led by U.S. transnationals have been encouraged in the past to enter the country "in an atmosphere of blatant repression of fundamental trade union and human rights under the Marcos dictatorship." The labor organization was reacting to American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines President Fred C. Whiting's statement that the "growing militancy" of labor these days may wipe out the advantages afforded the country by its "reasonably well-educated with a comparatively good working knowledge of English, and reasonably productive" labor.

Whiting said: "I see a great danger that the communists, having suffered a setback as the result of the peaceful revolution and losing their grasp on their mass base, will focus their attention on the labor unions as the best available vehicle for the promotion of their cause." He urged that at this critical point in Philippine history, it is essential that both labor and management act responsibly."

The KMU said it was "more than alarmed" by Whiting's implication that labor militancy is "solely attributable to communist agitation and that Filipino workers have in the past acted irresponsibly." It said nonetheless that Whiting "has all the reasons to worry" with the shift now of workers' militancy to U.S. transnationals.

Statement Issued

HK100802 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Apr 86 p 9

[By Rudy Brul]

[Text] Foreign and local investors have nothing to worry about the growing militancy of labor unions "as long as they treat their workers as human beings and not as commodities," the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) said yesterday.

The statement was issued by Rolando Olalia, chairman of the biggest aggrupation [as published] of militant labor unions in the country, in reaction to an observation of Fred C. Whiting, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (AmCham) that the growing militancy of labor in the country could scare foreign investments.

Whiting had earlier remarked that "I see a great danger that the communists, having suffered a setback as a result of the peaceful revolution and losing their grasp on their mass base will focus their attention on the labor unions as the best available vehicle for the promotion of their cause."

Olalia, however, assured investors they have no cause for worry on the labor situation even as he stressed that strikes are usually based on valid and legitimate demands.

Investors, he said, do not face union threats "as long as the workers are compensated with decent wages commensurate to their efforts in production and more specifically as long as they do not oppress and exploit labor."

Olalia noted, that foreign investors have been encouraged in the past to enter the country in an atmosphere of blatant repression of fundamental trade and human rights under the Marcos regime, the reason why "workers's militance is focused now on huge foreign firms mainly U.S. transnationals in the country."

He nevertheless, admitted that this would definitely mean reduced profit repatriation by foreign transnationals as workers in these firms will insist that they be given their rightful share in the profit.

Strikes and the militancy of labor, he explained, is bred by the fact that they are the hardest hit by the economic slump and are being made to suffer the consequences of the lopsided economic scheme of the IMF-World Bank and the Marcos regime.

Olalia suggested, however, that both labor and management should act responsively at this critical point in history considering that such relation is a substantive and decisive component of an economic recovery program.

NPA MARKS 17TH ANNIVERSARY 'AMID A NEW SITUATION'

HK100804 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 1-7 Apr 86 p 15

[Text] The New People's Army celebrated its 17th anniversary on March 29 with "special reason to join the whole people in rejoicing over the toppling of the Marcos fascist puppet regime."

Calling the four days in February that shook the nation "a civilian uprising combined with a military rebellion," the NPA, according to the Communist Party of the Philippines' ANG BAYAN, credited its "struggles which have entailed so much hardship, sacrifices and life" with playing "an important factor in politically weakening the fascist regime, leading to (its) expulsion from power."

"The NPA observes its 17th anniversary...amid a new situation that offers it both opportunities and challenges," ANG BAYAN said. "The observance of the NPA's anniversary also provides excellent occasion to reevaluate its capabilities and its readiness to face up to the new situation, based on the strength it has accumulated over its 17 years of hard struggle for our people."

MINISTER ACCEPTS SURRENDER OF 100 CEBU NPAS

HK090821 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco rushed back to Cebu this afternoon after the cabinet meeting to accept the surrender of more than 100 hardcore NPA members and sympathizers. The surrender is considered another boost for the government's reconciliation and pacification campaign. That story from Joy Montero:

[Begin Montero recording] Minister Cuenco will lead civilian and military officials in accepting the surrender of the rebels tomorrow morning in formal rites at Catmon Town in Cebu Province. The surrendering dissidents are members of the group belonging to NPA leader Gilbert (Cudias), alias Commander (Beto), who was killed in an encounter last month. Their return to the fold of the law was accepted by military authorities led by Constabulary provincial commander Colonel Joel Canson. From Cebu, Minister Cuenco will proceed to Bacolod City for a meeting with Regional Unified Command Chief Dionesio Tan-gatue. They will discuss the rehabilitation of [words indistinct] who earlier surrendered in Panay [end recording]

AQUINO CASE JUSTICES DEFEND TRIAL CONDUCT

BK100057 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Three Sandiganbayan justices yesterday [9 April] defended their 9-month trial of the Aquino-Galman double murder case as valid, but said they would not oppose its reopening. Justices Manuel Pamaran, Augusto Amores, and Bienvenido Veracruz made their stand in a 1-page comment to the Supreme Court in answer to a petition for a new trial filed by some 30 persons, including the family of the late Rolando Galman, the man tagged by military探者 as the assassin of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

MANILA TO ASK IMF TO DEFER IMPORT LIBERALIZATION

BK080243 Manila PNA in English 0210 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 8 (PNA) -- The government will ask the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for further deferment of the import liberalization program which is set to be implemented beginning on May 1 this year.

Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr. said the deferment will give local industries time to recover from low sales in the past two years.

Thirteen industries, producing some 1,300 commodity items, will be subjected to import liberalization which reduces tariff charges for imported products at an average of 20 percent.

Concepcion, however, declined to identify which industries will be spared from the program which has been postponed for more than a year. The 13 industries form the last batch set to be liberalized as part of a five year program started in 1981 upon the recommendation of the IMF.

The program was postponed in 1984 due to bad conditions of local business and was due to be implemented last January, 1986 but was again postponed.

When the new government assumed power, it asked for another 60-day deferment until April 30 to give more time to the new administration to study its effects on local industries.

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) has recommended to Concepcion the implementation of the program for some of the industries. It has asked for exemption for some industries to give them more time to recuperate from the low sales they suffered in the past year.

Government sources earlier said the Aquino administration was set to implement the program for seven products badly needed by some local industries.

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